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Sunday only.....	5 cents.	\$2.30

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mond, Va., as second-class matter, un-
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SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

God is not merely in the sunshine;
God is in the heart of the man's sin.
God gives himself to every soul that
wants him and declares its want by
the open readiness which he knows.
—Phillips Brooks.

A Menace to the Community.

The following special from Danville
was printed in The Times-Dispatch
yesterday:

"In the Mayor's Court to-day J. H.
Clark, the president, and J. C. Cole,
the secretary and treasurer of the Danville
Social Club, were each fined \$5 and costs
and sentenced to terms of thirty days in
jail on the charge of selling liquor with-
out license. The Danville Club is al-
leged to be a branch of the club by that
name in Richmond, Va., and it is charged
that the quarters here have been oper-
ated by Clark and Cole purely for the
purpose of selling intoxicants after the
licensed bar-rooms are closed.

"Membership is said to be about
50, and during the examination of wit-
nesses to-day, it developed that many of
the witnesses paid their initiation fee
with money furnished them indirectly
by the accused.

"An appeal was made and the accused
were released on bond."

These so-called social clubs are the
very worst forms of the saloon evil, and
are a disgrace and a menace. They are
operated in Richmond, as the Danville
men indicate, and they must be put out
of commission. A distinguished citizen
of Richmond, who is engaged largely in
charity work, has made investigations
on his own account, and has succeeded in
getting evidence from several men who
are in the habit of visiting the clubs.
The testimony of these men is that the
clubs which they visit are nothing more
than drinking saloons and gambling dens;
that they are owned by a few individuals,
and that the membership is a farce; that
no membership fees are actually required,
any man having the price of a drink being
allowed to enroll his name as a member;
that they keep open every day and night
in the week, and that their best attend-
ance is between Saturday night and
Monday morning.

The citizen to whom we refer says that
in the interest of public economy alone
they must be abolished, for they are, to
use his figure, veritable factories for the
manufacture of pauperism. They not
only get the week's earnings of many a
workman, but they debauch him until
his earning capacity is destroyed. He
rites the following case: In his neigh-
borhood the wife and five children of a
laboring man were waiting on Saturday
evening for the return of the husband
and father with his week's earnings,
that they might have the means of pur-
chasing supplies for Sunday. Instead of
coming home, the man went to a "club"
and got on a spree. In the meantime,
the distress of his family had to be re-
lieved by charity, and on Sunday night
the man turned up without a penny, and
in such a condition that he was unable
to return to his work until Wednesday.
The same character that could be cited.

When he did return, he was informed
that his services were no longer required.
There are several other cases of the
same character that could be cited.

There are social clubs of a perfectly
legitimate character, and they are not
all "clubs of the rich." But the dens
which we are discussing are infamous
fraternities, established and operated for
the purpose of evading the law, and it is a
reflection upon the intelligence and in-
tegrity of the community to say that no
discrimination can be made; that if so-
cial clubs are permitted in law, every
kind of evil calling itself a "club" and
operating under that name must be
allowed to carry on its trade week day
and Sunday without interference.

The way is plain. The "clubs" under
discussion are well known and the course
to pursue is to gather evidence and pro-
ceed against each one of them individ-
ually. We believe that they can be broken
up under the law as it is now written;
if not, the Legislature should be called
upon to make such amendment to the
law as will destroy them.

The Schools and the Roads.

Senator Frederick Wilmer Sims pro-
poses a general plan for improving the
public schools and the public roads of the
State, which provides, first, for \$300,000
increased state appropriation, to be dis-
tributed over the whole State in accord-
ance with population, for the increase
of salaries of teachers, for prolonging

the school term for the primary schools,
and for increasing the number of graded
and high schools.

Second, an appropriation of \$200,000 for
road improvement, to be distributed
throughout the counties of the State in
proportion to their respective areas, and
to be expended after the general plan
adopted in New Jersey, New York, Penn-
sylvania and Ohio, supplemented by the
North Carolina plan of working the con-
victs on the public roads.

Mr. Sims' plan was published at
length in yesterday's Times-Dispatch,
and the details need not be repeated in
this article. It is too early to commit
ourselves to any specific plan for im-
proving the schools and the roads, for
we do not yet know whether or not the
State will be able to make these extra-
ordinary appropriations, and there will
be other plans by other members of the
General Assembly. But the principle of
Mr. Sims' plan is all right, and we ap-
prove and commend it to the General
Assembly as the basis of all measures in
this direction to be adopted. The prin-
ciple is that of co-operation between the
general government and the local gov-
ernments. The State should make a gen-
eral appropriation for schools and for
roads. There should be general State
supervision, but each and every locality
should be encouraged to co-operate with
the State, to make local appropriations
and should have more or less of local
supervision.

This principle already applies in the
management of the public school sys-
tem. There is a general appropriation for
the pay of teachers, and under the
law each and every locality is permitted
to levy a special tax to supplement the
fund received from the State and to be
used in increasing the efficiency of the
local schools. The plan is admirable in
that it incites the people of this and
that locality to special endeavor, and
gives them an interest in their own
school, which they would not otherwise
have. The local tax feature is the main-
spring of our public school system, and
has been of incalculable value, senti-
mentally as well as materially.

The same system should apply in work-
ing the public roads. There should be
a general State appropriation, and there
should be a State board of control, a
highway commission, similar to the State
Board of Education, with a directing en-
gineer, whose position would correspond
to that of State Superintendent of Public
Instruction. Then each county or divi-
sion should have its local engineer or
road supervisor, or whatever he might
be called, corresponding to the local
superintendent of schools. The State
should then make an appropriation to
this county and that, on condition that
the county make an appropriation on its
own account. All work should be
done under the general direction of the
highway commission and under special
direction of the local overseer. Of course,
the State would require a strict account
for every dollar expended, and that of
itself would be a great gain.

We are gratified that intelligent mem-
bers of the General Assembly are study-
ing these important subjects in advance
and are coming to Richmond with well
matured plans in their pockets.

Russia in Revolution.

An illuminating article which Prince
Kuropatkin contributed to the Nineteenth
Century and After, emphasizes several
points connected with the events of the
last year in Russia. One of these is the
gentleness and effectiveness of the
present revolutionary movement. An-
other is the significance of the part
which organized labor has played and is
playing in it. Still another is the im-
portant fact that bloodshed, hitherto,
has come not from the revolutionists,
but from the defenders of Absolutism.

More than 25,000 persons, it is estimated,
have been killed in Russia since Janu-
ary last, and all this blood is upon
the heads of the champions of auto-
cracy. Plekha, who boasted that he could
maintain autocracy for another ten
years, failed signally to make that boast,
good. He was the best guarded man in
Russia, but his guards did him no good
whatever. He could not get away from
the bomb of Sazonoff, the Revolutionary
Socialist. Plekha's death was like a
rallying signal. The Zemozovs' timid
plans for a quasi-representative govern-
ment, which Nicholas had reluctantly
authorized, were quickly outdistanced.
Nothing less than a constituent assembly,
truly and wholly representative, was
to satisfy the new intellectual party,
which now took the lead of things. The
students took up the cry and carried
it into the streets. At Moscow, a band
of peaceful demonstrators were fired upon
and many killed. But Sergius, who or-
dered it, was to pay for that massacre
with his life.

Then came the laboring men into the
propaganda, organized and directed by
the indefatigable Father Gapon. It is
well remembered how, armed only with
a petition for constitutional guarantees,
they approached the Winter Palace,
200,000 strong, undeterred by the firing
of the troops. The czar, in hiding at
Tsarskoye Selo, ordered that deadly fire,
before which fell two or three thousand
defenseless persons, whose only crime
was that they had the hardihood to ask
for justice. From that day the name
of Romanoff became odious to the
working men of Russia. In that
treachery and butchery, the illusion of a
benevolent Little Father was permanently
dispelled.

A few days later came the Polish strike,
foreshadowing in many respects the
powerful general strikes of October last.
This was a new factor whose tremendous
significance the rulers of Russia quite
failed to comprehend. For, though orga-
nized labor gathered in protest, they had
no other answer than the Cossack's rifle.
In two days, more than 200 men and
women were shot at Warsaw alone. But
the only result of these new massacres
was to unite all classes together in a
close bond, pledged to keep on the fight
until victory had been secured. Alas,
however, the peasant uprisings, first

began a year or so before, were begin-
ning to assume very serious proportions.
In all their demonstrations, says Prince
Kuropatkin, the peasants have displayed
"a most wonderful unity of action, a
striking calmness and remarkable orga-
nizing capacities. In most cases their
demands are very moderate." But they
have shown no disposition of late to
be lulled into obedience by sham reforms
or shadowy promises. They have made
it very plain that they want the land,
and will not be content with anything
less.

The situation a year ago, it would have
seemed, was acute enough to bring im-
mediate and wholesale reforms. The
peasant insurrection, the general awak-
ening of the town workmen, the com-
plete revolt of the educated classes
against the old system, and the demand
for autonomy or home rule from many
important portions of the Empire—these
should have persuaded the bureaucracy
that the time had come for an entire re-
vision of existing institutions. But the
sole policy of the cynical Boulyghin was
to gain time in the vain hope that some-
thing unexpected might turn up to the
advantage of the monarchists. Vague as-
urances were backed by an unosten-
sible but formidable use of the death
sentence. Finally on August 19th, when
cessations could no longer be staved
off, came the manifestos authorizing the
convoking of a State's Douma.

Everybody remembers the disappoint-
ment and disdain with which this mani-
festo was greeted. If its design was to ap-
pease the revolutionists by offering them
the shadow, not very cleverly disguised
as the substance, it proved a lamentable
failure. The proposed Douma, planned
as a purely consultative or advisory
body, with no legislative powers what-
ever, was promptly rejected. Once more
the workmen threw the weight of their
new strength into the contest, and the
gigantic general strike was on.

Upon the immense effectiveness of this
strike, it is needless to dwell here. The
completeness with which the entire life
of Russia was tied up is too freshly in
everybody's mind to need recapitulation
here. The autocracy found itself beaten
in short, by an army which struck no
blow, and which furnished no pretext or
even opportunity for bloodshed. A new
and terrible weapon had been discovered
to which resistance was impossible. "The
pauls in the czar's entourage," says the
Prince, "reached a high pitch." Then
came the famous manifesto of October
17th, in which the Emperor declared the
granting of general civil liberty to be
his "inflexible" will. "And on the same
day Count Witte was nominated to form
a new ministry, which he himself was to
head.

The revolution in England lasted from
1633 to 1655, and that of France from 1788
to 1794. Hence we cannot expect, as Ku-
ropatkin very truly says, that the Rus-
sian revolution should accomplish its vast
work in the course of a few months' time.
Years of struggle, unquestionably,
still lie ahead of her. But the first year
of the contest has made it unmistakably
evident that the Russian people are
backed by that unity of thought and
that capacity for unity of action which,
if maintained intact, make ultimate
triumph a certainty. A great nation
aroused to formulate its rights and de-
termined to have them, must inevitably
prove too strong for any hereditary
sovereignty, however ancient and, how-
ever, powerfully entrenched.

Secondary Education in the Country.

According to statistics recently gath-
ered by a select committee of the Co-
operative Education Commission, there
are in Virginia 226,135 boys and girls
over fourteen and under twenty years of
age; yet in 1902 there were in the public
schools of Virginia only 12,338 pupils tak-
ing from one to five high school subjects,
and the majority of these were not pur-
suing these studies in high schools, but
in elementary schools, which gave one
or two high school subjects, such as
algebra and Latin.

There are 146 schools in Virginia, pub-
lic and private, which are doing more or
less high school work. Ninety-three of
these are public schools, forty-three pri-
vate. Most of these, both public and
private, have not more than one teacher,
all of whose time is given to instruction
in secondary branches. Some few have
as many as two teachers teaching high
school subjects only. Probably not over
twenty have as many as four teachers,
the whole of whose time is devoted to
high school work.

In brief, of the 226,135 pupils of high
school age in Virginia, only five out of
every hundred are studying high school
subjects in high schools. The report
also shows that there are only 25,000
people living in incorporated cities in
Virginia, while 1,500,000 live in rural com-
munities. Every city and every town of
any consequence has its high school, yet
in the vast majority of rural communi-
ties there is no provision made for public
or private school training. At least
half of the counties of Virginia have no
high schools, public or private, which
would meet with the requirements of the
State Board of Education.

These facts and figures are of serious
moment to the people of the rural dis-
tricts. We have repeatedly urged upon
the country people of Virginia that their
boys and girls were not getting as good
educational advantages as the boys and

girls of the cities and towns, and these
statistics emphasize the fact. This is a
day of educational progress, and the
ignorant man is at a sad disadvantage in
all the activities of life. If the people
of the rural districts do not better them-
selves and do more for the primary, and
especially for the secondary, education
of their children, they cannot reasonably
expect that their boys and girls will
compete successfully with the boys and
girls of the cities.

The Mortgage Tax.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance agrees
with us that it is double taxation and
unjustifiable taxation to require the own-
er of a piece of real estate who has bor-
rowed money thereon to pay full taxes
upon the assessed value of the property
and to require the holder of the mort-
gage to pay taxes also on the face value
of the mortgage. Our contemporary says
that the same amount of the property
should be taxable after a loan is made
as was taxable before. That is the exact
principle and the Free Lance employs an
illustration similar to that which we have
employed, to-wit: that if a man owns a farm
assessed at \$2,000, and B has \$1,000 in cash,
the sum of taxable values is \$3,000. If B
lends his money to A the situation so far
as the State is concerned is not changed,
for there is no creation of property, but
merely a transfer. Therefore, the State
should continue to collect on \$3,000 worth
of property, no more, no less. But, if the
State taxes the mortgage also, it will then
collect on \$4,000 instead of \$3,000, and
there has been nothing to justify the in-
crease.

On these points The Times-Dispatch and
the Free Lance are perfectly agreed, and
we are greatly pleased that our contem-
porary has so clearly stated the principle
and confirmed the view maintained by this
paper. But the Free Lance contends that
the system should be changed so as to
tax the owner of mortgaged property only
on his equity therein, whatever that may
be. That is to say, that the sum of his
indebtedness should be deducted from the
assessed value of the property and that
the loan itself should be taxed against
the lender.

Our contemporary seems not at all sure
that to exempt mortgages from taxation
would bring down the rate interest and,
therefore, insists that its plan is the
only one which affords sure relief to the
borrower. We have gone over this phase
of the question and stated our views so
often that we shall not consume space
in repeating, as those who have followed
us are thoroughly familiar with our ob-
jections to the plan proposed by the Free
Lance. The whole subject is admirably
covered in a letter which we printed
several days ago from the secretary of
the New York Tax Reform Association,
and we commend it to the attention of
our contemporary. In this letter it will
find material to fortify its own posi-
tion, but more abundant material, we
think, to fortify the position maintained
by The Times-Dispatch that the most
practicable way of dealing with the sub-
ject is to exempt the mortgage and there-
by reduce the interest rate.

The White House "Outrage."

Sympathy and civility are good and
commendable, but they become absurd
and despicable when they take a
maudlin turn. The other day in Wash-
ington a woman with a grievance called
at the White House and insisted upon
seeing President Roosevelt to talk over
some matters which concerned herself
and which properly belonged to the War
Department. She was politely informed
by Assistant Secretary Barnes that she
could not see the President, but she
insisted that she would see him whether
or not. She was permitted to remain
for some minutes, during which time Mr.
Barnes left the reception room. When he
returned he found her pacing excitedly
up and down the room, and again in-
formed her that she could not see the
President, and that it would be useless
for her to remain longer. She replied
in a loud voice that she would see him
and would remain in the room until
granted an interview. She was advised
to go away, but in still louder tones, re-
fused and was finally told that she
must either leave the office voluntarily,
or it would be necessary to have her
put out. At this she shrieked at the
top of her voice, declaring that she would
not be ejected, rushed to a chair, threw
herself into it and defied the men to lay
hands upon her.

Mr. Barnes says her piercing shrieks
were heard throughout the entire build-
ing, and that it became necessary in the
interest of order to have her removed.
An officer who had witnessed the whole
affair then took charge of her and asked
her to go with him quietly. She re-
fused, and told him that if she was re-
moved she would have to be dragged
every step of the way. The officer con-
tinued to beg her to leave quietly, and
she replied by shrieking her refusal. She
was then led from the room by two
officers, but struggled violently with
them, striking, kicking and biting them
all the way from the office to the eastern
entrance of the White House. As soon
as she was outside she threw herself
to the ground, and it then became neces-
sary for the officers to take her up
bodily and carry her to the van. On the
way the officers continued to beg her to
stand up and walk quietly, but she was
deaf to all their entreaties, and defied
them in shrieks that were heard through-
out the neighborhood. She was finally
removed to police headquarters and a
charge of disorderly conduct entered
against her. Such is Mr. Barnes' ac-
count of an affair which caused a sen-
sation in Washington and aroused popu-
lar indignation.

It was a most distressing incident, but
from this clear and conservative state-
ment, it is manifest that the intruder
brought distress upon herself. It is in-
conceivable that the officers of the White
House would do violence to a woman
who was conducting herself properly,
and we cannot join with those who are
denouncing the action of the officials as
a great outrage against American woman-
hood. We refer to the incident only by way

of impressing the lesson that those who
deliberately defy and violate the laws
of the land, or the laws of society, or
the proprieties and civilities of civilized
life, do so at their own peril, and have
no right to complain if the penalties of
the law be imposed upon them.

The Wise Men.

(Selected From The Times-Dispatch.)

"Now, when Jesus was born in Bethle-
hem of Judea, in the days of Herod, the
King; behold there came wise men from
the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is
He that is born King of the Jews? For
we have seen His star in the east, and
are come to worship Him. * * * And
when they were come into the house, they
saw the young child with Mary, His
mother, and fell down and worshipped
Him."—St. Matt., ii, 1-11.

It is not known who these "wise men"
were. Their homes and dwelling places
are alike kept from us. We are only
told that they came "from the East."
Whether they were Chaldeans or Arabians
we cannot say. Whether they
learned about Christ from the ten tribes
in captivity, or were taught to look for
the Messiah by the prophecies of Daniel,
we do not know. It matters little who
they were. The only point which their
history concerns us is the lesson which their
history conveys.

There are many true servants of God
in places where we should not expect to
find them. The Lord has many "hidden
ones," like these "wise men." Their
history on earth may be as little known as
that of Melchizedek or Jethro or Jabez.
But their names are written in the Book
of Life, and they will be found with
Christ in the day of His appearing.

The grace of God is not tied to place
or family. The Holy Ghost can lead
men to Christ without visible means.
There are many traveling to heaven at
this very moment of whom the church
and the world are ignorant. But Christ
knows them; He loves them, and they
love Christ.

Those who have most religious privi-
leges do not always give Christ most
honor. We might have thought the
Scribes and Pharisees would have been
the first to hasten to Bethlehem upon a
mere rumor that the Saviour was born.
But it was not so. A few unknown
strangers, from a far distant land, were
the first (except the shepherds) to re-
joice at His birth. Many who, from re-
ligion and convenience, ought to be first
in the worship of God, yet are always
last.

There may be a knowledge of the Scrip-
ture in the head, while there is no grace
in the heart. King Herod sends to in-
quire of the priests and elders "where
Christ should be born." Mark what a
ready answer they give and what an ac-
quaintance with the Scriptures they show.
Yet they never went to Bethlehem to
seek for themselves the promised Mes-
siah, nor would they believe in Him
either. He ministered among them,
their heads were better than their hearts.

Beware of resting satisfied with head
knowledge. It is an excellent thing when
rightly used. But we may have much of
it and yet perish. A little grace is better
than many gifts. Gifts alone save no one,
while grace leads us to glory.

The conduct of these "wise men" is a
splendid example of spiritual diligence.
What trouble it must have cost them to
travel from their homes to the place
where Jesus was born. How many weary
miles they must have journeyed. The
fatigues of an Eastern traveler are far
greater than we can understand. The
time that such a journey would occupy
must of necessity have been great. The
danger and discomforts to be encountered
were neither few nor small.

But none of these considerations stopped
them. They had set their hearts on see-
ing Him that was "born King of the
Jews," and they never rested until they
found Him. They thus prove to us the
truth of the old saying: "Where there is
a will, there is a way."

In reading over their history, let us ask
ourselves: "Where is our self-denial?
What pains do we take to find Jesus?
What diligence do we show about follow-
ing Christ? What does our religion cost
us in time and trouble and patience?
Have we ever really found the Christ?"
These are serious questions, my friends,
and they deserve serious and earnest thought.

Again, the conduct of these "wise men"
is a striking example of faith. They be-
lieved in Christ when they had never
seen Him. But that was not all. They
believed in Him when the scribes and
Pharisees were unbelieving. But that was
not all. When they saw Him, a little,
weak infant, on Mary's knee, and amid
the most humble surroundings, they be-
lieved on Him and worshipped Him as
King. This was the crowning point of
their faith.

They saw no miracles to convince them.
They heard no teaching to persuade them.
They beheld no signs of dignity and great-

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ness to overawe them. They found nothing
but a new-born infant, helpless and
weak, with no royal retinue, save the
pure young mother, and needing her ten-
der and constant care like any one of us.

And yet, when they saw that infant,
they "staggered not," but believed that
He was the Divine Saviour of the world.
"They fell down and worshipped Him."
Blessed indeed are those who can thus
believe! This is the faith which God de-
lights to honor. Wherever to-day the
Bible is read, the story of these "wise
men" is repeated as a memorial of them.
Let us then follow in the steps of their
faith. Let us not count any labor or diffi-
culty too great, so that we may find
Christ. And having found Him, let us
not be ashamed to believe in Him and to
confess Him, though all around us re-
main careless and unbelieving.

We have a thousand-fold more evidence
than these "wise men" to prove that this
poor infant was indeed the Lord of heaven
and earth.

Yet where is our faith?

"I wish there was not a Federal of-
fice in the Southern States to be filled
by a Republican."
This saying is attributed to President
Roosevelt, but did he employ that exact
language? Perhaps so, for we have not-
iced that Mr. Roosevelt, although a
scholarly man, is not always nice in his
grammar and rhetoric. The "unreal
wish" always takes the subjunctive form,
"I wish there were not a Federal office
in the Southern States to be filled by a
Republican." That was truly an "unreal
wish," for there are Federal offices in
the Southern States, to be filled by Re-
publicans, the President's wish to the
contrary, notwithstanding. Look to your
forms, Mr. President.

The rumor is revived that the old
Valley road is to be completed from
Lexington to Roanoke. Years ago this
part of the road was graded as far as
Salem, and much of the stone work, we
believe, was constructed. The county of
Rockbridge paid out a large sum of
money to aid in this work, but for some
reasons the rails were never laid. This
road passes through one of the richest
sections of Virginia, and it has ever been
a mystery to us why it was not com-
pleted.

The Norfolk Dispatch, one of the bright-
est, best and most progressive of afternoon
papers in Virginia, has reorganized with
new capital and new brain, and begins the
new year under skies of promise. The
Dispatch is a fine specimen of progres-
sive journalism and richly deserves its
success it has achieved. It has our best
wishes for abundant prosperity in the New
Year and in all the years that are to
follow.

The gradual lengthening of the days,
which has been under way since Decem-
ber 21st, gives several additional oppor-
tunities each day for Senator Depew to
file his resignations.

Many people maintain that Lawson
would have done better had he spent less
time in studying the pink of the flower
garden, and more on the pink of prop-
riety.

If Judge Hamilton persists in staying
in Europe much longer, he may wake
up some morning to find himself classed
as a dutiable import.

There is excellent ground for suspecting
that Mr. McCall's propaganda to prove
his poverty has the cordial sympathy of
the Beef Trust.

Then, too, there is a strong probability
that Mars only got her canals dug after
many years of whole-souled grafting.

Some students contend that the chin-
panzee is the fiercer; others, the guerilla.

Santo Domingo seems to have provided
several interesting features for 1906.

When may we write it ex-Senator
Depew?

For his part, Mr. McCall freely ad-
mits that he is a poor sort of man.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

January 7th.

- 1681—The Commons of England resolved that till a bill be passed excluding the Duke of York from the throne, no supplies could be granted without danger to the State.
- 1715—Francisco de Salguado de la Motte Fenelon died, celebrated for his learn-
ing and piety.
- 1805—A desperate struggle took place at Antwerp between Spanish and Ameri-
can sailors, the former mistaking the
city of Antwerp for England.
- 1830—Queen Christine, of Portugal, died,
aged fifty-four.
- 1841—Louis Edward Bignon, Napoleon
Bonaparte's historian, died.
- 1855—A commercial convention from the
Southern and Southwestern States
assembled at New Orleans.
- 1867—State Conventions of Alabama and
Mississippi; Legislatures of Virginia
and Tennessee assembled.
- 1862—Confederates defeated at Romney.
A force of 300 Union troops sent by
General Milroy captured a large quan-
tity of stores in Tucker county, Va.
- 1863—The Confederates made an